The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,71019.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
—— including postage	„	78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	26 0
—— including postage	„	39 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
—— including postage	„	24 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	5 0
—— including postage	„	7 8
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	3 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each —Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Deaths.

Latouche—December 29th, killed in an engagement with the Waghurs at Mucharda, Kattiwar, Captain C. B. LaTouche, Bombay Staff Corps, and Assistant Political Agent Kattywar.

Herbert—At the same place and date Captain H. J. Hebbert, Bombay Staff Corps, and Assistant Political Agent Kattywar, died a few hours after the engagement from his wounds.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Lingo	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas	
„ Bunder Abbas		„ Muscat	
„ Lingo		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

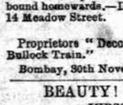
From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on..... 5th and 20th.

The S. S. "COMORIN," 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Captain R. Traunson, will sail for Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the Rog ash M ll arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 28th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	16	Leave Calcutta	1
„ Goa	16	„ Beialpatam	1
„ Mangalore	17	„ Visagapatam	1
„ Cananore	18	„ Cocanada	1
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	2
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	29
„ Cocanada	27	„ Cananore	30
„ Visagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta		Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "RANGOON," 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain John F. Lewis, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 15th January 1868, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Belgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "GLENDOWER," from Liverpool, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Worsley will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Glendower*.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—With reference to the advertisement for Tenders for the construction of a new Road from the junction of the Baboola Tank Road to the North approach of the Elphinstone Over Bridge—Contractors are hereby informed that the time for sending in Tenders has been extended up to the 11th instant

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, 2nd January, 1868.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson. Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet. Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested, Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout he world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 new dyes on application.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter Irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Coative Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Peroshah Brothers.

Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.

Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.

Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)

Walter Meiklejohn.

Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.

Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.

Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.

Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.

Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.

Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.

Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.

Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.

Shanghai.—H. Fogge & Co.

Cape of Good Hope—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot.

270, Regent Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 9th January 1868. No Cargo will be received on board after mid-day of the 8th.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class	£64 16 0	Including Railway
Second Class	£37 8 0	Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1865.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation à Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET FERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
(one)	Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
(two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
(two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
(six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
Apollo House.		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
		BADHAM & Co.	

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1	Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.		
½	„ Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.		
1	„ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.		
1	„ Merino Socks.		
1	One Warm Camp Rug.		
1	One Solid Leather Trunk.		
1	Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.		
1	One Warm Lounging Suit.		
Apollo House.		BADHAM & Co.	

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the Oriental Financial Association, Limited (in Liquidation), is removed from Elphinstone Circle to No. 14, Apollo Street.

WILLIAM GILBERT
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE } Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

COKE, TAR, and USED LIME constantly on sale at the GAS WORKS, Chinchpoogley.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S price for GAS is Rs. 7 per 1,000 cubic feet, which is cheaper than any other description of light.

Offices, 1, Church Lane, Fort.

ESTATE OF KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS AND COMPANY.—A first dividend of 1½ (one and three quarters) per cent. on the admitted claims will be paybie at the Office of the undersigned, No. 53, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, and on subsequent days.

Creditors are requested to produce any vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

WM. A. HOUSTOUN,
Manager for Trustees.

Bombay, 14th December, 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—MATHERAN via NAREL STATION.—Prepaid Parcels can now be booked through to Matheran.

The following charges being added to the existing rates for Cooly hire from Narel

Parcels under 30 Seers..... 6 annas each.
Parcels above 30 Seers and under two Maunds..... 1 Rupee each.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1868.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)

In Pursuance of a demand duly made at the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held on the Fort Premises of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, a Poll will be taken on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at the abovementioned Premises, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., upon an amendment proposed by Charles Palmer, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Jewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar to the motion "That the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1867, be adopted" as follows, viz.—"That the accounts presented to the Meeting of Shareholders be refused and that the Secretary be requested to make out an account more in accordance with existing Assets."

J. R. BEARDMORE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P. M. on TUESDAY next the 7th instant, from parties willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the Transport Service with 'tween decks laid and ready for immediate service for the conveyance of Troops, Horses, Cattle, Stores, Coal, &c., to any Port in the Indian Ocean or Red Sea, in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Tenders should specify the rate per Ton per month and that Government can have the option of retaining the Vessel for four months certain or for such time as their services may be required, also that the Owners or Agents, will make such alterations in the Hull and decks as may be required to adapt the Vessels for whatever service they may be employed upon.

Fittings for the Horses and Cattle, also Provisions for the Troops, Fodder and Water for the Horses and Cattle will be supplied by Government, but it is expected that such Water Casks or Tanks as may belong to the ship in excess of what may be required for the Crew, will be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops Horses and Cattle, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The words "Tender for Abyssinian Expedition" should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE-SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Bronghams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Cargee moderate. Terms cash in advance.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and wish elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigroplo Leggings.

R. PARTRIDGE.
Red Boot Mart.

Terms—Cash.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to compete with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.
hemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,

And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views, groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweed and fancy Vestings.
Best Black Silks and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moiree Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF, DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35, Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp;

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES for Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Cotton; Jute and Silk Manufactures; Bleaching, Dying, and Calico Printing Works; Sugar, Paper, Oil, and Oil-Gas Manufactures; Iron and Timber Work-shops; Corn-Mills, &c., &c., with Estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Price:—In Bombay, Rs. 10. To Outstations, Rs. 10½ Cash.

London: Virtue & Co.; Calcutta: Lepage & Co.; Bombay: Chesson & Woodhall! Madras: J. Higginbotham; Lahore: W. Cockell & Co.; Agra: *Daily Gazette Press*; Mooltan: Dadabhoy Manockjee.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

(*From the Morning Star, October 7, 1867*)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India is one of the most practical works on the subjects of which it treats that could well be written. The editor, Mr. P. R Cola, thinks that the great industrial want of India is the substitution of machinery for manual labour. In order to facilitate the establishment of mills and factories, he has compiled a work describing the various processes of the cotton, silk, sugar, paper, oil, and oil-gas manufactures; the bleaching, dying and printing of calico; and the mode of constructing iron foundries and timber mills, and of manufacturing steam engines, boilers, &c. The value of the book is greatly increased by the numerous illustrations with which the text is enriched. It contains a considerable amount of interesting information on the special productions of India; and while admirably adapted for the particular object for which it has been published, it will be found useful to the general student.

(*From the Engineering, November 8, 1867.*)

This is a volume advocating the extension of European modes of manufacture to India and other countries of the East, and containing plans and estimates of factories. . . . The rudiments of most of the arts we have received from India. But the processes have been much improved in our hands, and Mr. Cola says that it is now incumbent upon us to render back these improved methods in supercession of the native processes. . . . There is certainly no reason why a bad method of manufacture should continue to be pursued in India or any where else when a better method is known. . . . It seems to be a great waste of effort to carry cotton half round the globe to be spun in Manchester, and to be afterwards carried back to the place from which it was exported. . . . The day, we believe, will come when factories of the kind Mr. Cola describes will take wide root in India; and it would be a miserable and unworthy policy in us to discourage their establishment. . . . Mr. Cola has performed a useful service by affording so much information about the cost and arrangements of small factories suited for such a country as India; and such details will be especially useful to those who meditate the establishment of factories in that country. . . . The lights he affords may also aid in the improvement of native processes. But we feel persuaded that, before manufactures can prevail largely in India, its agriculture and internal communications must be largely improved.

(*From the Daily Telegraph, November 9, 1867.*)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India," edited by F. R. Cola, and illustrated by numerous and excellent wood cuts, is a book not to get from the circulating library, but to buy, study and then possess for future reference. . . . We have carefully explored its contents, and had marked much for comment here. Space, however, is wanting. We must therefore content ourselves with saying that it gives a complete account of the past and present position of the East in regard to manufactures, and brings forward trustworthy data for judging what may be its future, if modern enterprise and capital can only be induced to try fresh fields and pastures new.

(*From the Illustrated London News.*)

There can be no question about the importance of the subject treated of in this volume, or about the fitness of the editor if experience be any test of fitness, for the task he has undertaken. The work must have been one of great labour; for though it is little more than a compilation, the information collected from various sources could not have been gathered together without considerable trouble. It should receive proper attention from those whom it principally concerns.

(*From the Home News, October 10, 1867.*)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India and the East." This is a large subject, but it is treated in a large spirit in a work just published and edited by Mr. P. R. Cola, who was lately the sole proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills at Bombay. Mr. Cola would introduce into India cotton and silk mills on a large scale, with cotton, jute, silk, sugar, paper, oil, iron, timber, and gas works; and develope its mineral and carbonaceous resources, whilst extending the means of internal communication. He shows the practicability of all such undertakings. . . . Unlike most other writers on these subjects, Mr. Cola furnishes plans and estimates of the cost for the several descriptions of works; and it will be found that, whilst embracing the latest improvements, they are correct in figures, measurements, and dimensions. Great praise is due to the care and industry which has collected and collated these materials. But we fear Mr. Cola is writing for the India of a century hence rather than for the India of the present. . . . We are very glad, however, to see the signs of awakening in this respect that are presented by India, and Mr. Cola has done good service by attempting a stimulus which this work is calculated to provoke.

No. 10, Hummum Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a small DONKEY ENGINE, with Pumps combined. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
1, Neabit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 24th December, 1867.

WANTED a good Portuguese Storekeeper, salary Rupees 70, with progressive increase. Apply in own handwriting with Testimonials to "Box" care "Bombay Gazette."

Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED, ENGINEERS for the Bombay Marine. Applications forwarding Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th Nov., 1867.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malcher Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

PATON & CHARLES'

SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

IN CHANCERY.—EAST INDIA COTTON AGENCY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the above Company in arrears for Calls on Shares, that Mr. A. W. Blunt, has arrived in Bombay with full power, from the Official Liquidator, and that of the several sums now due are not at once paid, measures will be taken to enforce the payments thereof, payment may be made either to Mr. Blunt (at Messrs. Macdonald Tweedie & Co.) or into the account of George T. Hart, Esq., Official Liquidator of the East India Cottou Agency Limited, at the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay. Mr. Blunt is also empowered to deal with parties willing to purchase or lease the Ginning Factories, &c., at the Company's stations in Kandeish.

Dated 3rd January 1868, Victoria Buildings.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply, during the remainder of the year 1868, of the Articles included in the undermentioned Schedules of Stores:—

Schedule No.	1	Iron Mongery.
„	2	Stationery.
„	3	Building Materials.
„	4	Timber.
„	5	Castings (Brass and Iron).
„	6	Leather Articles.
„	7	Miscellaneous Articles.

Such of the Articles included in the above Schedules as may from time to time be ordered are to be delivered at the Municipal Stores on the Esplanade, or elsewhere in the Island of Bombay as may be directed.

Further information relating to the above contracts may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Where also printed Schedules and Forms of Tender may be procured.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before TUESDAY, the 14th day of January 1868, addressed to A.T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 1st January, 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, SUIT No. 1464 of 1866.

Mhowjee Pragjee ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Tooleseydass Dewjee and Canjee Dewjee lately carried on trade and business together in partnership under the name and firm of Kessowjee Chattoo ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in this suit dated 18th day of July 1867, the following property will be sold in one lot by Public Auction before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and interest of Tooleseydass Dewjee, Canjee Dewjee and Mhowjee Pragjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Tocca Land or Ground with the Messuage or Dwelling-house, Stable out-houses and Trees standing and being thereon with the appurtenances and situate on the West side of Sion Road at Naigaum in the sub-district of Mahim in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 36, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 2, and containing by admeasurement fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty square yards and one third of another square yard be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road called Sion Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthuckee and partly by the house and Garden of Pranjee Muncherjee Colah, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by other property of the said Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court and at the Office of Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES, Attornies, for the said Plaintiff, No. 4, Meadow Street.—Dated this 13th day of December 1867.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

Mrs. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
„ Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
„ „ „ for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIKE ANTIQUE „ „
GRENADINES, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains.
„ Brooches,
„ Earrings.
„ Buckles.
„ Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
„ Combs, &c., &c.
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference in Bombay.

NOTICES.

JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A transaction of one hundred New Bank of Bombay shares was effected at Par this day. Old do. declined from 70 to 55 per share. Elphinstones close at 520. New do. 60. Mazagons 510. Port Cannings 190. United Victorias 965. Bombay and Bengal Steam-Ship Company shares advanced from 2,275 to 2,375 per share. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,10,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 per share
1,00,00	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	55 per share
3,00,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres Bank	100 per share.
2,00,000	200	200	6 p.s.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	50 per share.
2,00 000	200	1	....	Brokers Banking Company	65 per share
1,00,000	100	2	nil	Central Bank	4 per share
800,000	250	2 p c	5	Chartered Bank of India & China	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
1,200,000	250	220	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	33 p ct prem
1,600,00	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	200	9	Delhian of London	2½ quot
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	12	Madras Bank	63 p. ction
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	National Bank of India	126 perm.
500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. phare
1,000,000	250	200	....	Royal Bank of India	28 p. s shr
..	200	100	....	Guzerat Bank	60 pl. pm

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	215 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	355 to 360 p.sh
1,00,00	1,000	400	....	New Do.	60 per share
2,000,000	10,000	1,000	....	Frere Land Co.	115 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	Soquotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	510 per share
....	2,000	1,100	20 p.	Port Canning	190 per share
2,100,000	10,000	6,500	....	Colaba Land Co.	965 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

—.—	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Assc. of India and China	86½ p. shar.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay ship Co.	1,5 0
500,000	5,000	3,000	20	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	505 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,375 per share.
100,000	6,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	2,500 per sh.re.
150,000	20	20½	....	Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	1 p9 per share
....	1g1	3,00	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months'sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	106½.
Do,	30 days'sight	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½.
Do.	90 Do. do.	1 dis.
Madras	30 Do. do.	2½.
China	60 days'sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities			6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills			8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36		93
,, ,, ,,	1842-43		
,, ,, ,,	1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57		107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1861-55		104
Five and a half per cent.			113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan			111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 2?9
Carolus	,, 2?9
Mexican Dollars	,, 2?0
German Crowns	,, 2?0
Five-frame Pieces	,, 2?5
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1868.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old	130 to 132
Akote		
Khandeish		120 to 125
Barsee		
Dhollera		132 to 135
Bhowunggur		
Hingunghaut		135 to 140
Broach		132 to 137
Veeravul		115 to 120
Vingoria		125 to 127
Oompta		120 to 125
Dharwar Sawginned		135 to 140
Oomrawuttee	New	148 to 150
Akote		

Ready Sales ... ... 350 Candies

For delivery Rolls ... ...

Market active.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the last Monday in December 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 24th January 1868:—

	21st Dec.	4th Jan.
Capital paid up	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Government Securities	,, 19,29,000	,, 26,71,109
Private Debts Office	,, 120,11,163	,, 144,82,953
Do. at Branches	,, 14,35,492	,, 13,91,881
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 1,13,663	,, 1,12,268
Sundries	,, 1,04,050	,, 2,59,338
	Rs. 279,44,253 Rs.	293,66,149

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 18,48,352 Rs.	18,34,502
Credit Account at Do	,, 54,87,648 ,,	55,53,023
Bills Discounted at Do	,, 54,87,274 ,,	53,25,826
Dead Stock	,, 11,39,755 ,,	11,44,729
Stamps	,, 10,176 ,,	10,304
Balances with Agents	,, 7,02,479 ,,	7,25,630
Sundries	,, 6,02,759 ,,	2,95,782
Suspense Account	,, ,,	6,05,887
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 96,95,012 ,,	111,50,469
Do. Branches	,, 25,20,135 ,,	25,20,597
	Rs. 279,44,235 Rs.	293,66,149

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 6.

Raines, Brigadier General, on duty, from Belgaum.
Chapman, Lieutenant Madras General List, on duty, from Madras.
Shillito, Assistant Surgeon Medical Department, to join, from Madras.
Ritchie, Assistant Surgeon Medical Department, to join, at Nagpoor from Madras.
Colville, Lieutenant 3rd Madras Cavalry, on duty, from Madras.
Fraser, Colonel 11th Hussars, on leave, from Malta.
Hadaway, Inspector General B. M. Service, on inspection, from Madras.
Conyeare, Lieutenant Colonel R. A., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Morris, Major 28th Madras N. I., to join, from Mangalore.
James, Assistant Surgeon Medical Department, on duty, from Wellington.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 6.

Wylie, Surgeon Major Abyssinia F. F., on duty, to Annesley Bay.
Raines, Brigadier General, on duty, to Poona.
Ross, Rev. Chaplain 42nd Highlanders, on duty, to Abyssinia.
Conybeare, Lieutenant Colonel R. A., on leave, to Kirkee.
Morris, Major 28th N. I., on duty, to Seetabuldee.
Colville, Lieutenant 3rd M. C., to join, to Kamptee.
Boyd, Lieutenant Colonel 11th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Nusseerabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. H. GORDON, C.B., COMMANDING BOMBAY ARMY.

Poona, 4th January 1868.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1, of the 1st instant, Brigadier General Stock is appointed to the Command of the Garrison of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 0 p. t.	£2 0s. Nomi.
,, Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5	£2 2s. 0d.
By Overland Route	£9 10s. 0d.	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

JAN.
2 Ellora (s) ..... Ward ..... Bancot River, Jan. 5.
,, Rangoon (s) ..... Lewis ..... Calcutta, Dec. 16.
,, Egeria ..... Bares ..... Liverpool, Sept. 12.
,, Mistress of the Seas ..... Macfeanie ..... Liverpool, Aug. 18.
,, Flora (s) ..... Barker ..... Goa, Jan. 4.
,, Goolaer (s) .... Bancot River, Jan. 6.

DEPARTURE.

JAN.
6 Kilea Bates ..... Logan ..... Liverpool.

The barque "Obey," Gras, bound to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer "Tapteo," to Porebunder.
Steamer "Gomorin," to Kurrachee.
Ship "Futtey Mobarack," to Hodooda and Judda.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Post Edition	Rs. 23	4 per Annum (in Advance).
,,	,, 2	8 per Month.
Town Edition	,, 20	0 per Annum (in Advance).
,,	,, 2	0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8!

In preparing the Calendar for 1868, the compiler has kept two objects prominently before him. First, so to classify the contents of the Book that every piece of information shall be found under some general head to which it logically belongs, thus making the mere arrangement of the book almost equivalent to an index. Second, to make the work really and in fact a book of historical reference as regards the year 1867 as well as a mere almanac for 1868; in other words to squeeze the essence (as regards India and particularly Bombay) of the year now ended into the Calendar for the following year. Thus, for example, under the head of the Bank of Bombay will be found an elaborate account, extending over 12 pages of the progress of the negociations for amalgamation and reconstruction; and, again, under the head, say, of the Mazagon Company will be found a history extending over several pages of all that has been done in connection with that Company during the year.

Further, it is plain that very important matter has been entirely overlooked in the Calendars hitherto published in the Bombay Presidency. There is no reason why the Municipal business should be utterly ignored. Not only, therefore, has the Commissioner's Report for 1866 been introduced at full length, but Dr. Hewlett's Report with its interesting appendix, Mr. Crawford's Budget for the current year, and the Report of the Financial Committee, have all been given. Beyond these, however, was a mass of official material, such as the discussions between Government and the Municipality regarding the drainage outfall: these have been carefully epitomised in chronological order, and the Municipal business alone fills upwards of eighty pages.

Again, it would be convenient for the public to have a ready means of referring to the proceedings either of the Legislative Council or the Bench of Justices; their meetings during 1867 have been accordingly shown in abstract with a view to ready reference.

Moreover, from the system of Government prevailing in India, there is a vast amount of material floating from Government to the public every year, which is easily lost sight of and which it is desireable to fix in some permanent and conveniently available shape for reference by the miscellaneous public. The ground work for this has been laid in a statistical section. When these statistics have accumulated year after year for a few years, they will form, if carefully and truthfully prepared, a mine of invaluable information to every man who takes an interest in public affairs.

Carrying out the same idea, the compiler has prepared specially for the Calendar a complete review of the Trade of Bombay during 1867 with illustrative tables, which it is hoped will be found useful to the general and particularly the mercantile public. It has also been thought desireable to give an alphabetical list of the chief native inhabitants.

The work has been in other respects carefully prepared and contains 902 pages printed in small and compact type.

CONTENTS:—

GENERAL SECTION:—
Calendar.
Financial Statement 1867-68.
Latest published Accounts of the Government of India.
Acts passed by the Government of India.
Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.
The Government of India's Rules for the Guidance of Licence Tax Collectors.
The Imperial Loans of 1867.
The Government of India and Presidencies.
Indian Members of the Order of the Bath.
The Order of the Star of India.

TATISTICAL SECTION:—
The Population of India in Districts.
Ditto Do. in Races.
Ditto Do. per square mile.
Ditto of Chief Towns.
Census of the Central Provinces published during 1867.
Ditto of N. W. P. do. do.
Statistics of the Army of India.
Bengal Sanitary Report.
Expenditure in India on Indian Army.
Ditto in England.
Military Strength of Countries around India.
The Debt of India.
The Revenue of India (comparative view).
Table of the Annual Surplus and Deficit.
Statistics of the Indian Railways.
Ditto of Crime in India.
Ditto of the Paper Currency.
Ditto of Education in India.
Ditto of the Indian, &c. Telegraphs.
Administrative Statistics (latest published).
Ditto of Bombay.
Flow of Bullion to and from India.
Opium averages.
The Trade of India.
Ditto of Bengal.
Ditto of Bombay.
Ditto of Sind.
Ditto of Aden.
Ditto of the minor Ports of the Presidency.
Trade between Bombay and England.
Vessels employed in the Bombay Trade.
Ditto in trade of Sind.
Ditto in trade of Aden.

MILITARY SECTION:—
The Bombay Army.
The Abyssinian Field Force.
Distribution of the Madras Army.
Vessels chartered for expedition.
Regulations for H. M.'s Troop Ships.
Government Military Despatches during 1867.
The Enlistment Act.
Military Pay and allowances.

CIVIL SERVICE SECTION:—
The Covenanted Civil Service.
The Uncovenanted Civil Service.
Civil Pay and Allowances.
Political Appointments.
Land Revenue do.
Customs do.
Revenue Survey do.
Public Works do.
Civil Surgeons do.
Financial do.
Judicial do.
Ecclesiastical do.
Cotton department do.
Police do.
Educational do.
Collectors in the Presidency.

NATIVE NOBILITY SECTION:—
List of Sirdars of the Deccan.
Do. of Independent chiefs.
Do. of Tributary chiefs.

LEGISLATIVE SECTION:—
Epitome of the Business before the Legislative Council during 1867.

MUNICIPAL SECTION:—
Municipal appointments.
European and Native Justices.
Abstract of the Bench Meetings during 1867.
The Commissioner's Report for 1866.
Health Officer's Report for 1866.
The Commissioner's Budget for 1868.
The Financial Committee's Report.
Mortuary Report.
The Municipal Market Loan.
Abstract of the Discussion on the Main Drainage during 1867.

COMMERCIAL SECTION:—
Review of the Bombay market for 1867.
Tables shewing price of Cotton in Bombay and Liverpool during 1867.
Do. shewing rates of Exchange during 1867.
Do. do. rates of freight.
Share tables for 1867.
Members of the Chamber of Commerce.
Chamber's Report for past year.
The Cotton Crops, 1867, of Western India.
Indian Customs' Tariff.
List of Companies not in liquidation.
Do. in liquidation.
Do. wound up.
Analysis of the published reports of above companies.
List of Insolvents under Act XXVIII.
List of persons who have filed petitions in the Insolvent Court during 1867.
List of Dividends paid on Insolvent Estates.
List of Trustees and Liquidators.

LISTS OF INHABITANTS:—
Bombay and Mofussil.
Native Merchants.
Street List.
Classified List of Trades and Professions.
List of Public Offices.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION:—
Telegraphic Tables and Tariffs.
Steam Shipping Companies.
Educational Institutions.
Benevolent Institutions.
Religious Societies.
Clubs.

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. LAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Gurseijee Sucklajee Street, Byculla.

OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED to the Building of the Bank of Bombay, facing Elphinstone Circle.

PELLY & Co.

6th January, 1868.

CLERK WANTED.—A sharp, business man, a quick and accurate writer, and of good address. A slow clumsy man would be useless. Apply stating particulars of age, former berth, and salary required, to

LEONARD SMITH,
Care of *Times of India*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "KHANDEISH," Captain STOREY, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain STOREY will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to Ship "Khandeish."

Bombay, 6th January, 1868.

JUST received per Steamer. A fresh BATCH of 35 superior high-caste ARAB HORSES consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle horses &c., can be inspected at JAMASJEE COWASJEE'S Stables, No. 116, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to MAHOMED BAKER'S.

Bombay, 6th January, 1868.

REDWOOD PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, &c.

55,749 feet 6 by ¼ inch, tongued and grooved, 1st 1,248 feet 6 by ¼ inch, do do. and beaded; expected to arrive early in February per ship "Turkish Empire." Apply personally to PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 7th January, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders for the supply of five (5) lineal miles of Teak Palisade Fencing, will be received at the Office of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on the 15th instant.

Specifications and full particulars can be had upon application at the Company's Stores Office, Byculla.

6th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per "RJODIE," DAVIES, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DAVIES will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leave the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Davies.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER & G. M. STRAFFORD, H. REINHOLD, E. VANOUSKIE, J. H. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned beg to notify that they will on each WEDNESDAY afternoon, between the hours of noon and 3 P. M., hold their usual Auction Sale of Miscellaneous Goods, Piece Goods and such Carriages and Horses as may from to time offer for sale. They trust that their usual care and attention to the interests of their constituents to merit a continuance of the extensive patronage they have hitherto engaged.

Auction Sales of Landed Property, Houses, Bugalows, &c., conducted on the best principles and most reasonable terms.

ધા૦ હીરાલાલની કંપની.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Collector of Malabar is prepared to receive offers for the undermentioned quantities of Salt at below the rates noted. The Bombay Government are prepared to allow wastage not exceeding 5 per cent. on Salt carried in square rigged vessels.

	Garees.	Maximum rate.
Cochin	100	58 Rs. per Garee.
Beypore	400	56 ,, ,,
Cananore	300	55 ,, ,,
Tellicherry	300	55 ,, ,,
Ponnany	100	56 ,, ,,
Chowghaut	40	58 ,, ,,

G. A. BALLARD, Collector.

Calicut, 21st December, 1867.

FOR SALE.—Just received, a batch of very superior GUITAR and VIOLIN STRINGS—Price per complete set, Rs. 3½ and Rs. 2 respectively—Loose Strings at following prices:—

1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Gut, *for Violin*, annas 4, 6, and 8, respectively. Silver String, Rs. 1.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Gut, *for Guitar*, annas 6, 8, and 12, respectively. 4th, 5th, and 6th silver, Rs. 1, 1, and 1½, respectively.

Books of Instruction for the Violin, Violoncello, Guitar, Banjo, German Concertina, Clarionet, Cornet, Flute, Harmonium, and Pianoforte, in Stock.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10, Hummum Street.

ALMANACS, ARMY LISTS, &c. 1868.

The *Times of India* and *Gazette* large Almanac	Rs. 8	0
Ditto	Ditto	Small	Ditto 1 8

Postages to outstations respectively 8 and 4 annas.

The Bombay Army List for Jan. (in a few days)	3	0
The Madras Ditto (,,)	4	8
The Bengal Ditto (by end of Jan.)	6	0

Postages to outstations 4 annas each.

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA:—

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, &c., the Act of Limitation; and the Stamp Acts 2nd edition. By L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Esq., Barrister. Price Rs. 23½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10, Hummum Street.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—Messrs. HERSALALL & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January 1868 at 4 P. M., on the premises, all that piece and parcel of Land or Government Ground, with Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2512, situate in Cowasjee Patell Tank Road without the Fort walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Cavaree, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Cavaree, the wife of Ramchunder Sonar, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the Cowasjee Patell Tank Road.

The above mentioned house is facing the Public Road, Pucka-built and the Water Pipes are laid in, and a nice Well in the premises.

The property will be disposed of to the highest bidder. Private offers can also be made to the Auctioneers at their Office, No. 6, Rampart Row, where also every information regarding the premises, plans, &c., &c., can be obtained.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1868.

All Masons are respectfully desired to join; only Masons will be permitted to subscribe; no Mason being admitted as a guest.

THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 25, and will admit Subscriber and 3 guests (3 Ladies, or 2 Ladies, and 1 Gentleman.) Each additional guest will be charged Rs. 15 extra.

APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS, accompanied with the amount of subscription and names of guests, to be addressed not later than the 14th January to the Honorary Secretary, No. 6, Rampart Row, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

HENRY MORLAND, President.
ROBERT L. KING, Hon Treasurer.
JAMES GREENWOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1867.

DR. LAZARUS'S PREPARATIONS, &c.—DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA. Prepared by a newly discovered process, by which method only the whole of the valuable medicinal properties of the "Agathotes Chirayta" are retained in a high state of concentration and preservation.

Numberless trials have proved it to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Heart-burn, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, or General Debility, especially that arising from a long residence in India, or other warm climates. Bilious Headaches, Offensive Breath, Convalescence from Fevers and other Debilitating Diseases, Affections of the Spleen, Want of Appetite and General Vigour of the Frame; Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the Face and other disorders arising from derangement of either the Liver, Gall, Bladder, or Biliary Ducts, have in the "Essence of Chiretta" their appropriate remedy.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM.—This preparation is warranted to contain the whole of the Therapeutic properties of MELIA AZADIRACHTA, in a highly concentrated form, being a solution of the whole of the Alkaloids found in that Tree.

The Baids and Hukeems of Hindoostan have employed this valuable Drug for very many centuries in a variety of complaints, more especially in those diseases,

AFFECTING THE SKIN.

Such as HERPES, SCABIES, ECZEMA, SCURVY, RUPIA, &c. It is also a FEBRIFUGE and ANTI-PERIODIC.

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & Co., LIMITED

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT, Esq., OF MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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W. NICOL, Esq., OF MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—MESSRS. REMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. FRASER, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the terms of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Company will purchase from the old Bank the business premises at Bombay and Kurrachee at a fair market value to be determined by Arbitration.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th January, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SALE AT GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2 APOLLO STREET.

1 lb. tins Preserved Lobsters at Rs. 6 per dozen.
1 ,, ,, Oysters Re. 10 per dozen.
1 ,, ,, Tomatoes ,, ,, ,,
1 ,, ,, Peaches ,, 18 ,, ,,

SAME PRICES AT MALABAR HILL DEPOT.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims against the estates of the late Captains C. B. LA TOUCHE, and H. T. HEBBERT, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to send in their claims or pay any sums due on or before the 20th Instant, to Major Reynolds, 17th Regiment N. I., Rajcote, President Committee of Adjustment.

3rd January, 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC (AT ENGLISH PRICES)

DUETS, SONGS, AND BALLADS.

Sweet Kilkenny Town. (Answer to Katey's letter.) By the Countess of Gifford	Rs. 2 0
Under the willow she's Sleeping. By S. C. Foster	1 0
Come where my love lies dreaming. By Christy's Minstrels	1 0
Come where the moonbeams linger. By F. Buckley	1 8
Paddle your own canoe. By R. Clifton	1 8
Durnel Astore. (Reply of Kathleen Mavourneen) By Mrs. Crawford	1 8
Oh Vision! Bright and Glowing. By Franz Abt	1 8
Juanita: a Song of Spain. By Hon. Mrs. Norton.	1 8
Ever Thine. By "E. R."	1 8
Oh! I doze on the Military. By C. L. Kenney	1 4
Pestal, By W. H. Bellamy	1 4
The Peasant Girl. By Guglielmo	1 4
As eve upon the Lone Seasnore. By Guglielmo	1 8
Only last night: a Dream Song. By C. Gounod	1 8
Wounded Dove. By Hon'ble Mrs. Fane	1 8
The Hamburg Journal. By C. L. Kenney	1 8
Il Bacio (in Italian). By Madile Piccolomini	1 8
There's no one there (sequel to Who's that Tapping at the Garden Gate). By A. Grand	1 8
The little Drummer. By G. Linley	1 8
Ah, I have Sighed to rest me. (English & Italian words)	1 4
Mabel. By H. Farnie (Adapted to melody of the waltz)	1 8
King Solomon (English and German words)	1 8
Would I were a Warbling bird. By F. Abt	1 8
Lo! here the sabre of my Father. By C. L. Kenney.	1 8
Love's confession. By C. L. Kenney	1 8
With heart confiding. (Duet,) J. F. Simpson	1 8
A Sigh went floating on the breeze (Ballad.) By W. M. Stutz	1 8
The Cottage by the Sea. (Ballad.) By J. R. Thomas	1 0
Why forsaken. (Ballad.) By C. H. French	1 4
Sweet Home; (Ballad.) By W. T. Wrighton	1 8
When first I saw his noble form. (Ballad.) By H. Leslie	1 4
Adieu. By W. Hills. Music by F. Abt	1 4
Belle Brandon. By the Christy's Minstrels	1 8
Beautiful Wales. By J. C. Manning	1 4
Calm and Storm. (A contrast.) By W. S. Passmore	1 8
Down in Piccadilly. By Frank Hall	1 8
Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming By Foley Hall	1 8
Gentle spring in sunshine clad. By H. P. Sorge	1 4
Gipsy Anna. By Johann Strauss	1 4
Home-bound sails. By W. C. Bennett	1 8
Her bright smile haunts me still. By J. E. Carpenter	1 8
Homeward bound (a Sailor's song). By W. Allingham	1 8
Know'st thou the land. By Goethe (German and English words)	1 4
Love's presence. By W. C. Bennett	1 8
My bonnie Mary; or, "go fetch to me a pint o' wine." By R. Burns	1 4
Oft as the bell with solemn toll. By T. B. Southgate	1 4
Oh would I were you silver moonbeam. By T. Oliphant	1 8
Sabbath day at sea. By S. Whiting	1 8
Shells of Ocean. By J. W. Lake	2 0
What are the wild waves saying? (Duet.) By Carpenter	1 8
Who is it lying beneath the broad palm? By Crowquill	1 8
The Officer's funeral, By Hon. Mrs. Norton	1 4
The Question. From Chamber's Journal	1 8
The Two Boats. By Ada Cambridge	1 8
The happy Gipsy. By George Linley	1 4
They are not dead, but sleep, (Sacred song.) By Dexter	1 4
The land of my love. By Du Terreaux	1 8
The Garland. (English and German words.) By Thos. Moore	0 12
The Welcome. (Allen aroon.) By F. N. Crouch	1 4
The Weepin' Willer; or, the Miller's daughter. By H. Clifton	1 8
The Open Window. By Longfellow	1 4
The Exile. By W. Hills. Music by F. Abt	1 4
The songs we sang together. By Carpenter	1 8
The Daughter of the King. By Du Terreaux	1 8
The surprise. By Alfred Peyronnet	2 0
The Mail Train Driver. By Clifton	1 4
The Traveller's Return. By J. H. Bryant	1 4
The lover's Dream. By R. B. Farnie	1 8
The Sailor's farewell; or a message from the sea. By A. Lee	1 8
The Gipsey; or Starlight Nell. By J. W. Cherry	1 8
The Song of the Bee. By John Streaks	1 8
The Prisoner and the Linnet. By Lonsdale	2 0
The Pearl: a souvenir. By Du Terreaux	1 8
The Family Man. (Original comic song.) By H. Clifton	1 8
Sweet spirit hear my prayer. (Ballad.) By Wallace	1 8
The hapless serenade (english and German words)	1 8
The Chimes of St. Mary's. Duet. By Glaribel	1 8
The Crystal cave. (Duet.) By S. Glover	1 8
The eye that brightens when I come. By Farnie	1 8
The treasures of the deep. (Ballad.) By Mrs. Hemans	1 4
Then you'll remember me. (Ballad.) By A. Bunn	1 8
King Cash. (Ballad.) By H. S. Leigh	1 8
There's a smile waiting for me at home. By H. Clifton	1 8
Phillis, dear Phillis, I am waiting for thee. By F. Green	1 8
Lilly dear. (Ballad.) By F. Green	1 8
Fairies of dreamland. (Ballad.) By F. Green	1 8

INSTRUMENTAL PIECES.

Faust: phantasy, from Gounod's opera. By Rockstro	2 0
La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein. By E. Ketterer	2 0
Ditto bouquet de melodies. By Cramer	2 0
Ditto fantasia. By Kuhe	2 0
Woodland trillings: morceau de salon. By Liebich	1 8
Norma: fantaisie. By Dessane	2 0
The bird organ. By Liebich	1 8
Voices from the hillside; phantasy. By Rockstro	2 0
The Upastree (from L'Africaine opera.) By Hoffman	1 8
Caribel's Lake back the Heart. By Kuhe	2 0
The favorite larghetto, from Mozart's quintet. By Benedict	1 8
The minstrel boy. Transcribed by Calicott	1 8
The blue bell of Scotland. By Calicott	1 8
Trilling Birds: an idyll By Auguste May	1 12
The sea-boy's dream. By Rockstro	1 12
Come home father. By Lindahl	1 8
Music on the Ocean. By Rockstro	1 8
Silver Moonlight. By Lindahl	1 8
Nymphs of the Fountain. By B. Richards	2 0
Farewell, morceau elegant. By Kornatzki	1 8
The Mermaid's Song. By Carl Veley	1 4
Happy be thy dreams. By B. Richards	1 8
Believe me if all those endearing young charms By West	2 0
'Twas within

the rascal in English (and he looked rascal), "he stand long time in stable. Suppose horse stand long time in stable, then that time legs grow fat. Major Sahib coming. Here Major Sahib, he tell master *everything*." In truth, as he spoke, Major Walker, a wiry sallow visaged Anglo-Indian, with a roving eye, entered the compound, and with great grace taking off his hat introduced himself to us in this fashion. "How dye do, Mrs. Bileo I presume, How dye do? Want a horse Mrs. Bileo, a charming lady's horse; an excellent charger," Mr. Bileo. Thought I might as well come up to answer any questions about the animal, for I like honest straightforward dealing between gentlemen. The horse is a favourite Mrs. Bileo, and I would'nt part with him unless I was certain of his falling into good hands. Fact, Sir, I assure you, and I refused only last week 500 Rs. for him from a wing subaltern of a native Regiment, because I couldn't bear the idea of the pet becoming that disgrace to quadrupeds—an inexpensive charger." Here the Pet gave a vicious kick that I had yet to learn the full meaning of. "Play! Mrs. Bileo, Play I assure you. Soho! my darling," said the Major soothingly, whereupon "Fly by Night" gave us a glimpse of the red of his eyes, but said nothing, not even a whinney. "Is he old?" I asked, surveying him critically. "Have you looked at his mouth?" asked the Major, Irish fashion. "No! why that's a pity, look here; Soho! see there he's just rising eight." "But he has very few teeth Major Walker," said my wife, "Yes!" answered the Major. "He has only a few, but they aint all grown yet. In another year or so you'll find all the spaces filled up. Mr. Bileo, will you mount him?" "Thank you Major, but perhaps as you know the horse best you will give him a canter first to let us see him go." Oh, all right said the Major, and mounted. The horse walked and cantered so well with the Major up and down our avenue, that I boldly asked the owner his price—"Five hundred rupees, my dear Sir, I wont take a rupee less," he said dismounting, "and you may depend Mrs. Bileo the more you keep him the more you'll like him." "But his hind feet Major Walker," said my wife, "the groom says they have grown big by standing so long. Is that the case?" "Exactly, my dear madam, a very excellent servant, and a very clever one, I wouldn't part with him for anything," &c. &c. &c. In short to make a long story short, the Major had some sherry and was so agreeable that when he left the house he took a cheque of mine for Rs. 500 in his pocket, and "Fly by Night" was left in my stable, where, as the Major's parting words were to the effect that "he had a turn of speed," and I would be sure to make a pot of money on him if I entered him for the "Rum titum" monsoon meeting. I paid him every attention. "Won't you go out for your ride dear?" said Mrs. Bileo the following morning at 5 A. M., at the same time giving my ear a pull, a playful way she has got the little dear, and of course I said I would, and proceeded to carry my intentions into effect, of which an elaborate toilette was the most laborious. In boots and corduroys I mounted the great "Fly by Night," and in boots and corduroys, that expensive animal carried me to the "Rumtitum Ride" when—he would go no further—"Come!" said I to the imp aforesaid, "this wont do," and I touched him with the spur. The effect was instantaneous, and gave me the impression I was seated on the centre of a lively letter S. We parted company, and "Fly by Night" with extraordinary sagacity, wended his way to his new home as if dissatisfied with his old one. As for his owner, he just "walked." "He's fresh," I said to Mrs. B., "suppose we try him in our new phaeton this evening?" Agreed; and at 5 P. M. with some misgivings I was driving the new purchase to the Band-stand. Now, the native band of a re-organised Regiment was just about to commence an operatic selection of Verdi's music as we halted after a species of "wallowing" trot on the part of our purchase, and at the moment when the "jool" was thrown over his heaving flanks, from which, or from his stomach, groans and moans and dismal moans were proceeding, to our intense discomfiture. Bang! went the drum and then an unearthly solo on the opheclaide, that rivalled in volume the noises proceeding from "Fly by Night's" throat. Bang! Bang! Bang! and away flew our splash-board in flitters, as "Fly by Night" gave us a taste of his "fat" heels, and in another moment he was carreering at the rate of 50 miles an hour in the direction of a Racket Court, the sharp corner of which protruded into the road in a manner painfully suggestive of "Immortal Smash." At it we flew, the trap swaying from side to side with the peculiar walloping gallop of "Fly by Night." "Its all up with us Mrs. B.," said I, and I'll allow I was in a most contumacious funk. "Its all up with us." "Bileo!" she sobbed, "good bye! and if you never see me again, dear, remember I was right, they were chickens." She alluded to a little argument we had upon the road, whether certain birds were partridges or domestic fowl. Strange; the persistency of womankind under the most perilous circumstances? As she spoke the vehicle collapsed, we were pitched into the middle of next month, and as the novelists say, "when we came to our senses," we found "Fly by Night" caught and trembling, and ourselves in the middle of the road. "Fly by Night" was led home, whither we followed him sore in spirit and in bones. Next day I wrote to Major Walker as follows: "Sir, the horse I bought from you the day before yesterday is "vicious." He has nearly killed myself and my wife, has smashed my carriage and won't suit me. I request you will take him back and return my cheque." Yours obediently, Humphry Bileo.—To which, the only answer I got, was the piece of an envelope directed to the Major apparently, for on it was written the word "Walker." Of course I made a row about it, but I got nothing for my trouble, as the Major declared he had given no warranty of the horses soundness or temper, and so perceiving that there is a fool sometimes as well as a rogue in a bargain the matter was allowed to drop. A couple of days after the "smash," I went to see "Fly by Night," of whose presence in my stable I had a peculiar horror, and to my amazement perceived that he was apparently suffering from elephantiasis in his hind legs. My wife had never seen this curious disease, and so I had her summoned to observe its effects. She quite admitted the peculiarity of the disease, but thought it best to send for a veterinary surgeon, which I did. When the vet. arrived he cast but a look at the afflicted portions of "Fly by Night" and said "Windgalls." "Something the same nature as Elephantiasis" I whispered to Mrs. B., but to my shame she evidently did not believe me. "What age is he?" she asked of the vet., who was peering into the brute's mouth. "Well mum, if he haint as hold as Miss Thusaler he houghter to be," was his oracular answer, to complete my shame and disgrace.

I cannot dwell upon it, or upon the chaff and gibes I endured through this atrocious animal. How he was nicknamed "Lord Aldborough," and I was recommended to use Swalloway's Ointment, I shall not say—sufficient, if I relate in another bilious sketch, with fiendish satisfaction, the manner in which I SOLD HIM!!

G. G.

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, 1st JANUARY.

"The London Scotsman" recently had an article in which the writer—very properly—attempts to prove, that to Scotchmen we owe our greatest successes in India; but while admitting that we are indebted a great deal to the "Canny North" for the discomfiture of the East, your correspondent thinks there is a great deal to be said for the English and Irish also, who are two to one against the Scots beyond all argument. "The Scotsman" with a naivete almost Irish, upholds his countrymen's talents for "Annexation," which are not to be disputed, and if liberal-minded he might have said "Scotchmen to" *annex*, Irishmen to *fight*, and Englishmen to *hold*, with great truth as a general rule, although the illustrious three are willing and able to act one another's parts whenever occasion requires a performance.

I am told that a private of the 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment was drowned in the Ulsoor tank on the 27th December. This tank is notoriously dangerous, since from time to time many lives have been lost in it. Major Beaven, who entered the E. I. S. in 1808, and was an officer of the 27th Regiment N. I., says, in his work entitled "Thirty Years in India," "There are some sorts of weeds lying beneath the surface of the water not visible, therefore deceptive, which lead people to the supposition of the tank being free of them. This was unfortunately instanced by the late melancholy fate of three fine young officers who were drowned in the Ulsoor tank near Bangalore."

The same author, in the same work, gives such a humorous account of discipline at Bangalore in the old time, that for the benefit of military readers I am tempted to quote it:—

"When I was quartered at Bangalore in 1815, Major General W.—, who had been for some time on the staff of that most rigid of disciplinarians, H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, was appointed to the command of the Mysore Division. He issued a code of instructions for officers on duty, so numerous, harrassing, and perplexing, that their fulfilment to the letter was next to impossible. Sleep was strictly forbidden—rather an unnecessary prohibition, for the visiting of sentries, reliefs, and posts, effectually prevented it. During the entire twenty-four hours an officer on guard was obliged to remain in that burning climate, buttoned up to his throat in his full uniform, without any respite or intermission save an occasional rest by sitting down on a chair."

Your correspondent observes, through the medium of the "Times of India," that the "Bombay Guardian" took exception to the telegram forwarded by him to you, on the matter of "the Star of India" canard. The "Bombay Guardian" is correct in saying, that your correspondent simply telegraphed the statement made by the "Bangalore Herald," and which was generally believed at Bangalore for some hours, but the "Guardian" appears to be altogether in the dark with reference to the geography of this Presidency. The "Bombay Guardian" asks, "How could the news have come except by a balloon—Bangalore being in the heart of India"? Your correspondent informs him, that there is such a seaport as Calicut, eight miles from Beypore, which is connected with Bangalore by railway; also, that Bangalore is *not* in the *heart* of India, (by which expression it is supposed *the centre* is meant), and that he must go many hundreds of miles north of Bangalore—to Jubbulpoor, perhaps, before he finds the centre of India. *Having found it*, it is to be hoped the Bombay Captain Cuttle will "make a note of it" for future reference.

The Bangalore Horticultural Fete, which took place yesterday, was everything that could be desired on the part of spectators, with one omission, of which more anon. At an early hour, 3 P. M., carriages, "shays," and "shanderydans" commenced to rattle along the two and a half mile road that leads from the Cantonment of Bangalore to the Government Lall Bagh Gardens, and up to five or half-past five o'clock, the stream of vehicles still continued, reminding one of a Derby day on a small scale, or a Presidency uproar on a large one. A portion of this road was well watered, and as the drive is a pretty one, the time en route passed pleasantly in such racing as the road afforded. At this sport the notorious hack gharries of Bangalore appeared to be adepts after their own peculiar fashion, and it was amusing to see the dusky half-naked Jehus drive their skinfulls of carrion into a wild "spurt" of fifty yards, which inevitably terminated in a dead stop and a cloud of dust, thick as the smoke of a sixty-eight pounder. At the gates of the garden, and along the road leading to the tents, the Commissioner's escort of Mysore Horse was stationed and looked very well in its scarlet apparel, though the troopers' appearance would be much improved if they would cease to tie their puggeries round their jaws with napkins, which gives them the laughable effect of being afflicted as a body with toothache and tic doloreux. The tents, which were of considerable extent, and connected by passages, to which matting spread overhead afforded protection from the sun, were pitched on a level piece of ground opposite the bandstand, and were gaily decorated with flags and streamers. Inside, the show of flowers, vegetables and fruit, and especially the latter, exposed for exhibition on long rows of shelves, was something worth seeing in England, and perfectly astonishing in this country. Indeed, a basket of apples, the property of a native gardiner, and which obtained the first prize, was of such superlative excellence, that your correspondent can truly say he has never seen a basket of apples surpass it at home. This improvement in the quality of the fruit must be very satisfactory to the Horticultural Society, for a few years ago there was but one kind of apple at Bangalore, and that of the most *crabbed* description. It would be vain to attempt an enumeration of the different fruits that lay in tempting profusion upon the shelves, but I was disappointed in the peaches and strawberries, of which the public had hoped to see a goodlier show. This cannot be said of the grapes, however, and one dwarf vine, the property of Major Puckle, the Secretary of the Society, was especially worthy of notice. Planted in an ordinary sized flower-pot, this handsome little tree was covered with large bunches of splendid ripe grapes, but the most extraordinary part of its history was the fact that *but one year ago* it was taken as a cutting from the parent stem. Among the flowers one could not help being struck with the beauty and good taste of Major Boddam's collection, and the same may be said of cut flowers exhibited by Signor De Vecci. The latter gentleman also exhibited some specimens of silkworms and silk, the last in softness and lustre being very remarkable. General Haines deservedly obtained a first prize for a lovely "Geant de Bataille" Rose, whose beauty, could it only be made to last long enough, might be justly said to be "a thing of joy for ever." Among miscellaneous articles of exhibition, your correspondent remarked an American grass, which he believes is indigenous to "Rhode Island," exhibited by the Secretary, as an excellent grass for lawns. It is impossible to doubt the operation, or the specimen exhibited was very similar to the very richest "after grass" one sees in England in a first class meadow field. The band of the 16th Lancers was in attendance and discoursed most excellent music in the gardens outside, to the delight of a well dressed crowd that sauntered about the lovely parterres of the Lall Bagh. Among the company present was Mr. Bowring, General Haines, Dr. Norman MacLeod, and Dr. Watson, and, in fact, the whole of Bangalore society, together with a considerable portion of the outside world. Your correspondent has not heard how many individuals paid their rupees for tickets for admission, but he imagines there could not have been less than eight or nine hundred people present, of whom, owing to careful and wise arrangements on the part of the committee, a very small portion were natives. It was long after dark before the last carriage reached home from a very pleasant entertainment. Dr. Norman MacLeod preached on Sunday last at the Scotch Kirk to a crowded audience, who were much impressed with the worthy Doctor's eloquence. Drs. MacLeod and Watson leave Bangalore to-morrow.

A correspondent of the "Madras Times" asks that journal for information upon the matter o a "Zilla Surgeon's uniform," which he observed at an evening party, and describes as follows: "Blue Frock Coat, richly embroidered. Overalls Blue, Lace Gold, without peak."—"Anxious Enquirer" wishes to know what service the gentleman belongs to, and as the "Madras Times" has not answered his query, your correspondent will do so,—"It is to the Horse Marines."

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT WITH THE WAGHURS.

OUR Kattyawar correspondent, writing under date 3rd instant, gives the following further particulars of the encounter our troops had with the Waghurs on the evening of the 29th December 1867:—

"It would appear that about noon of the 29th ult. news was conveyed to the Political Agent by the people of Dudalee, a village under the Jam of Nowanuggur, that a gang of outlaws had seized a man of that place, and that a 'geest' or patrol were pursuing them in the direction of Oomrolee, a village about 12 miles distant from the Political Agent's Camp.

"Colonel Anderson at once started on the force, and with the cavalry under Captain Harris, numbering upwards of 40 sabres, and his assistants, Captains LaTouche and Hebbert, proceeded ahead, leaving the infantry to follow with all speed. On their reaching Oomrolee it was reported that the gang had been started out of a sugar-cane field, at village of Chawurdee, and had taken up a position on a rocky hill about five miles off, and were defying the patrol. Thereupon the 17th Native Infantry and the federal Seebundy were ordered to proceed with despatch, and the Cavalry galloped on and reached the hill at 5 P. M. This hill was about 300 feet high, and the gang entrenched themselves behind rocks and stones which they had piled up to form barriers, from behind which they kept up a sharp fire, This position being very difficult, an attack by the Cavalry was found impracticable, and the arrival of the Infantry was anxiously awaited.

"The Infantry, who had made great haste and pressed riding camels into their service, arrived at 5.30 P. M. Immediately on their arrival Captain LaTouche placed himself at the head of the federal Seebundy, of which he had lately been placed in charge, and attacked one position, Major Reynolds, of the 17th, another, and Captain Hebbert, taking a portion of the 17th under his command, attacked from two points.

"While the Infantry was climbing the hill, the Cavalry galloped to the base to cut off the flight of the rebels, and a party being left at the foot, the remainder with much difficulty went up the summit, which was very rugged and broken, and helped to drive the outlaws from their position. The Infantry then charged. The late lamented Captain Hebbert having taken the lead was the first to open fire, and his shot told and knocked over one of the Waghur leaders, Poonja Maneck, but he was in return mortally wounded and fell. Captain LaTouche immediately came up, and seeing his friend and brother in arms in that plight, vowed to revenge his blood, and made a dash at the outlaws, killing three, and while in the act of despatching the fourth, was himself killed. Thus two brave and intrepid officers fell victims to their devotion and zeal in the cause of the Government they were serving.

"There were also present in action, Seebundees in the service of the Nawab of Joonaghur and the Jam of Nowanuggur. The former, under Jemabar Saleh Indee, behaved very well, and rendered much valuable aid, but the latter, under Jallum Sungjee, remained passive, and refused to join in the engagement though repeatedly entreated to do so, and it is the belief that had they acted in concert with Captain Hebbert, that officer's life would in all human probability have been saved.

"The outlaws (seven in number) that were left of the gang managed to effect their escape in the confusion and darkness that prevailed, but as four of them were seen to have been wounded, detectives were despatched on their track. The only other leader that remains of the Waghur gang, Mooloo Maneck, is said to be sick, and hiding in the Burda hills, but as active and efficient measures are in progress to trace him and his party, and considering that our Political Agent is not a man to be either trifled with or to rest content with the victory he has already achieved, we may expect the restoration very shortly of peace and tranquility in the province."

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. "Spiteful" is to to be taken into dock today.

THE High Court resumes its sittings to day, the vacation having ended.

A part of a house at Nowrojee Hill fell in on Saturday night last, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

IT is said to be in contemplation by the Supreme Government to abolish the office of "Master in Equity."

DURING the last month 25,758 suits were filed in the Small Cause Court, of these 159 were under the extended jurisdiction.

YESTERDAY it was reported that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; that the Egyptian line was right; and that the Persian line was still interrupted.

ON Saturday last a tiger appeared in a village near Sewree, and the poor coolees were so much frightened, that some of them have left their habitations and gone to reside with their relatives.

A FIRE occurred on Saturday night last, in the premises of the Victoria Company's Spinning Mills, and was immediately extinguished by the people residing there, before any assistance could be rendered by the police.

A PARSEE named Rustomjee Dorabjee was on Saturday night last severely beaten by a number of Mussulmans in Tank Street. The man is now in the Jamsetjee hospital, but not in any danger. The assailants are not yet arrested.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer "Phlox," Captain Barker, from Goa yesterday evening:—Mr. and Miss Slater, Dr. Gray, Rev. F. A. Pinto, Mr. F. D. Carvalho, Miss M. De Forias, Miss. A. De Silva, Miss L. Menezes, and 65 deck.

Yesterday the acting Senior Magistrate fined a Mussulman in the sum of Rs. 150, for consigning a package of dangerous goods without declaring its contents to the servants of the G. I. P. Railway Company. His Worship under section 103 of Act 3 of 1856, ordered Rs. 50 out of the fine to be paid to the Company as amends.

THE train which left Baroda for Bombay on Sunday morning was detained, at Wassud, a station about ten miles from Baroda, for two hours in consequence of four wheels of the engine going off the line when it was running along a siding after taking in water. The train arrived at Bombay at 1·30 A. M. instead of 11·30 P. M.

WE have been asked to state that the amateurs of the Anglo-Portuguese Theatre have resolved, by special request, to give a second performance on Saturday next at Cavel, near the General Assembly's Institution. Their first debut, we believe, was warmly applauded, and the house was so full that it was necessary to stop admissions. Those, therefore, who intend to go to the next performance should secure tickets beforehand.

IT is understood that the Supreme Government, on the recommendation of our local Government, have sanctioned the erection of a separate building for the Paper Currency Office in this Presidency, close to the Mint premises, and at an estimated cost of about Rs. 180,000, on the ground that the Mint house is not sufficiently commodious for both the offices. The Paper Currency Office is now located in a building leased by the local Government at a rental of some Rs. 700 or 800 a month.

THE eighth monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in their rooms over the Dockyard gate on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 5 p. m. Present:—Mr. John Macfarlane in the chair. Messrs. John Firth, A. R. Terry, Proctor Sims, and Hurrychund Sudusewjee, (Honorary Secretary.) Members elected:—Messrs. Samuel Giles, Alfred Keyser, Hodgson, T. McNable, William Sumners, and R. T. Rundle. Re-admitted:—Messrs. E. J. Barker, and J. L. Lawrence.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer "Rangoon," Captain Lewis, from Calcutta yesterday morning:—Brigadier General and Mrs. Raines, Dr. and Mrs. Shillito, Mrs. Hodgson, Miss Pope, Captain and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs, Dr. Hadaway, Assistant Surgeon Ritchie, Assist. surgeon James, Major Morris, Lieut. Chapman, Messrs. Colville, Montgomerie. Lushington, Gibbons, Middleton, Jervoise, Carter, Smith, 9 seamen (European), 1 prisoner, and 2 guards (Native), 1 Farrier Sergeant, 7 men R. A., 21 men 108th Regt., 1 man 27th Regt., 1 man 96th Regt., and 117 deck passengers.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Bombay (in liquidation) was advertised a fortnight ago for yesterday, but not a single shareholder attended, the only gentlemen present being Messrs. A Thomson, J. Westlake, and Sorabjee Tamooljee, the liquidators, Mr. Houston, the manager, and Mr. Leathes junr., the solicitor. The object of the advertised meeting was to receive a statement of the affairs of the Company, and as there was no special business for the consideration of the shareholders, and little likelihood that a quorum of fifteen could be got together, the liquidators thought after waiting more than half an hour, that it was unnecessary to advertire a fresh meeting, and that it would be sufficient to distribute a number of copies of the accounts (which had been printed) amongst the shareholders. We believe it is likely that as much as 33 per cent. of the capital will be returned to the shareholders: a state of things which must be pronounced very good—for Bombay.

The balance sheet which had been prepared contained on the debit side the following items:—total amount received from shareholders Rs. 4,99,800, current accounts Rs. 586-2-1, profit and loss account Rs. 32,178-3-7; and on the credit side were the following:—debts considered good Rs. 66,091-13-9, considered doubtful Rs. 3,388-6-8, considered bad Rs. 3,53,970-0-7; cash in Oriental Bank Rs. 31,634-6 3, cash on hand Rs. 129-10-5; first distribution account Rs. 77,150.

THE following items of ship news are culled from the China and Straits papers:—

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Orissa," Capt. Hall, from Bombay with dates to the 30th Dec., Galle the 5th ult., and Penang to the 11th Dec., arrived at New Harbour on the 13th at noon; and sailed for Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the following day.

Captain Hector, of the P. & O. steamer *Delhi* reports at (Singapore) having experienced a strong north-easterly monsoon as far as. lat. 7. N., passed a ship shewing English colours bound South, met the P. & O. steamer *Orissa* on the 18th Dec. in lat. 8.39 N. long. 108.33 E. The mail steamer *Behar* arrived at Hongkong at 3 A. M. on the 15th idem.

The American ship *Southern Eagle* was spoken by a vessel arrived at Ternate off Cape Mandhai, Macassar Straits, on the 15th October, bound from New York to Japan and wished to be reported.

On 20th December the Danish bark *Farvel*, 293 tons register, Captain Fischer, was totally wrecked on Roumania Point. She was bound from Amoy to this, and had on board 70 Chinese passengers besides captain and crew; and the whole have been drowned with the exception of one European passenger, and six seamen, who arrived in Singapore this (Dec. 21) morning. The vessel's mast-heads are just above water.

Captain Alexander, of the British ship *Roslin Castle*, reports having made a run of 2,975 miles in 15 days (viz. 17th to 31st Oct.), and 3,745 miles from the 1st to the 18th ult. making a total of 6,720 miles in 33 days, or an average of 204 miles a day, or 8½ knots per hour. During two days of this time the vessel was without a crossjack yard, and five days without a foretopsail yard.

The Hambro barque *Hans*, from Sydney, reports squally weather and strong wind from E. till crossed the line, had calms until 25th Nov. in lat 15.41 N. long. 144.39 E. when had strong gales from N. N. E. to S. S. W., which lasted for 24 hours, then had fine weather, wind from N. till arrival in port on 9th Dec., 56 days out.

The American barque *Maud Helen*, from New York, reports had fine weather till Cape of Good Hope; then gales from N. W. to W. N. W., crossed the Equator on 30th July, in long. 30 W., passed the meridian of Cape of Good Hope on 10th Sept. in lat. 40·10 S., made St. Paul's on 30th Sept., arrived at Anjer on 22nd Oct., left Anjer on 24th Oct., up the China Sea had strong N. E. monsoon to Palawan passage, but variable squally weather, with thunder, lightning and rain off coast of Luzon, had calm and light winds from N. E. till 9th December, after which had strong wind from N. E. until arrival in port on 14th Dec., 175 days out.

Intelligence has been received of the total loss of the Danish barque *Farvel* on the 10th instant, on Roumania Point. She left Amoy for Singapore on the 30th of November, with a general cargo and 150 Chinese passengers. Captain Fischer, the late captain and part owner was also on board, and went down with the vessel, which struck early on the afternoon of Tuesday on a rock close to the Roumania Reef. It is impossible to say how many of the Chinese were lost until more authentic particulars are obtained. The foregoing is all the information we could obtain on application at the Danish Consulate. From other sources, we learn that the *Farvel* had a crew of a captain, two mates and six European seamen, one European passenger (the late captain) and 150 Chinese passengers, and was bound for Singapore and Sourabaya with a general cargo.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

WE are requested to state, with reference to the old Bank of Bombay, that in the case of any account or deposit at present standing in the books of the old Bank of Bombay, whether taken over by the new Bank before or after liquidation the most perfect security will be given. Because by an arrangement already made between the Bank and the Bombay Government, the old Bank will be placed in a position on going into liquidation to hand over to the new one cash, Government Securities and Railway Stock equal to the amount of the whole of these balances. All the other securities held by the old Bank will be realized by the Liquidators on account of the old Bank.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication, but whether we are to consider the preceding statement as the answer to it or not we are not informed:—

BOMBAY, 21st DECEMBER 1867.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Financial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor by desire of the Directors of the Bank, to state for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that by certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the shareholders held on the 11th instant, copy of which is enclosed (marked A) it has been resolved that the Bank should be wound up voluntarily. Another meeting will be held on the 13th January to confirm the resolutions passed at last meeting, when the present Bank will be immediately placed in liquidation.

2. I am, therefore, most respectfully desired to request that Government may be pleased to authorise the Bank to hand over to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, the whole of the Government business at present transacted by this Bank under the terms of the agreement made on the 10th day of April 1867, between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Bank of Bombay.

3. By the enclosed statement (marked B.) of the position of the Bank, it will be observed that the total liabilities due to the public exclusive of the Government Treasury balance, are 157 lakhs of rupees, and to meet this, there is immediately available a cash balance of 125 lakhs, besides a sum of 36 lakhs employed in the current business, and all considered good as per statement (marked C.) so that with the exception of the Government account, the Bank, was on the 14th instant, the date upon which the statements are made up, in a position to pay off all its liabilities at once; but the heavy withdrawals since on the Government account have materially effected the position, and the Treasury balance is now reduced to six and a half lakhs.

4. As it is essentially necessary for the perfect carrying out of the plan for the transfer of the whole of the business to the "New Bank of Bombay Limited" on the 14th January the date upon which the liquidation of the old Bank will commence, that arrangements should be made to meet the deficiency arising from the fact of a portion of the assets being locked up in securities not immediately convertible. I am directed respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to allow a sum equivalent to the minimum balance viz Rs. 25,00,000 to remain with the old Bank, or in the event of the Government balance being below that amount to advance a sum sufficient to make it up to 25 lakhs, until a sufficient amount is realized out of the assets to repay this sum, and in the meantime the Government being the only creditor, would have a preferential right over the whole assets of the Bank the principal of which are specified in the enclosed statement (marked D), and the whole of this debt with interest must be repaid before any portion of the capital can be returned to the shareholders.

5 In order to avoid any loss or inconvenience to the Government by this arrangement, the New Bank would grant to Government a credit of 25 lakhs, as per enclosed copy of letter from the Deputy Secretary No. 20 of 1867 dated 20th instant (marked E) until the old Bank is in a position to repay the same by the realization of assets, and the old Bank would agree to repay to Government the principal and interest, so that while the Government had ample security for the balance remaining in the old Bank, they were also protected from any loss of interest.

6. In the statement of the Bank's liabilities I have not included a contingent liability for calls on certain shares in the Commercial Bank of India, and the Asiatic Banking Corporation, but it is believed that these may be compromised.

7. I may state that in the event of the Bank being obliged to hand over its business without this assistance from Government there would be no alternative but to suspend payment.

8. I enclose copy of letter (No. 23) 1867 of this date (maked F.) from the Deputy secretary of th New Bank, explaining the mode upon which they are prepared to undertake the management of the Government business, until the full amount of their capital is paid up.—I have the honor, &c.

J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE FORGERY ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

ALFRED BARNWICK and Thomas Walton were yesterday placed before the Acting Senior Magistrate, and charged with forgery under the following circumstances.

Mr. G. J. Broomhead said:—I am Assistant Accountant in the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay in charge of the Deposit Department. On the 11th December last a cheque for Rs. 300, purporting to be drawn by Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Traffic Manager, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, was presented to the Bank for payment by a native, who said his name was Ramjee Damjee. The cheque was accompanied by a letter requesting us to pay the money to the bearer. The money was paid by the shroff on my initials. The signature on the cheque was compared with Mr. Duxbury's signature in the Bank, and it appeared to be the real signature of Mr. Duxbury. On the 14th December last another native who gave his name as Rama Narrayen, came to the Bank with a cheque for Rs. 600, which I sent back with a memorandum, requesting Mr. Duxbury to discontinue drawing on plain paper, and to be more careful with his signature" as a slight difference appeared to exist in two of the letters. On the 16th or following Monday, the same man returned with a cheque for Rs. 800, accompanied by a letter addressed to myself. The money was paid on the receipt of this letter. On the 19th of last month the same man came again with a cheque for Rs. 500, which I showed to the sub-agent, Mr. Gerrard, and suggested that it would be well to see Mr. Duxbury on the subject of these cheques. He thought the better plan was to pay the amount of the cheque and then send a letter by a peon to Mr. Duxbury I marked the numbers of the notes paid upon the cheque for Rs. 500 on the back of the cheque. On the 23rd December Mr. Duxbury intimated to the Bank that he had drawn no cheques of the description referred to in our letter of the 19th to our address. I then showed the cheques to him, and he said the signatures were not his. About half an hour after Mr. Duxbury had left the Bank, another cheque for Rs. 600 was presented at the Bank by the same man Rama Narrayen. The money was paid on the arrival of the police, who had been sent for, and Rama was arrested outside the Bank door. I then went with the native police and Rama to Mr. Superintendent Lockley.

Mr. James Lockley stated:—I am Superintendent of Police, A Division. On Monday the 23rd December, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Broomhead came to my quarters, accompanied by a police constable, with Rama Narrayen in custody. Mr. Broomhead produced to me four exhibits, stating that they were forgeries, and that three of them had been presented at the Oriental Bank by Rama Narrayen. I questioned the latter as to who had given him the cheques. He said Mr. Duxbury had given them to him. I asked him where Mr. Duxbury lived. He said Mr. Duxbury was living at Bandora, and that he had sent him to Bombay that morning with the cheque. He subsequently stated that his first statement was not true, and offered to point out the persons who had given him the cheques. I then proceeded with him to a shawl in Falkland Road, taking with me Police jamedar Meer Abdool Ally. Just as we arrived at the chawl, a buggy was coming along the road towards the chawl with prisoner Walton in it. Rama pointed out to the buggy and said, "there is one of the men who gave me the cheques." I immediately stopped the buggy and told Walton what Rama had said. He at first denied all knowledge of Rama and of the cheques; but immediately afterwards he said "I did not do it, my brother did it." He was very much agitated at the time. I asked him where his brother was. He said "I have just left him at the Auckland Hotel, Grant Road." I arrested him, and immediately proceeded with him to the Auckland Hotel, where he pointed out the prisoner Barnwick as his brother. I told Barnwick what Walton had said. Barnwick said he knew nothing about the matter. I then took both prisoners to the chawl in Falkland Road. I asked Barnwick if he lived there. He said "no, my brother lives here." I then asked Walten if this was true. He said "yes" and pointed out the room in which he said he lived, stating at the same time that prisoner Barnwick was living with him. I then searched the room, and in the left hand drawer of a dressing table in the room, I found the blotting paper, on which Mr. Duxbury's name appears. In the right hand drawer I found three more pieces of blotting paper. On searching a carpet bag in this room I found two letters to the address of Barnwick, which are said to bear the true signature of Mr. Duxbury. I found at the same time in the right-hand waistcoat pocket of prisoner Barnwick a Government currency note for Rs. 100 and one rupee in cash. He did not give a satisfactory account as to how he became possessed of the note, with the numbers of the notes marked on the back of one of the exhibits, as having been paid by the bank on the 19th December. I found that it was one of the notes paid at that time. The prisoner Barnwick on being arrested remarked to me in prisoner Waltons' presence "we are in for it, and now it is better to tell the truth." Barnwick then said "I wrote the body of the cheques and my brother wrote the signature of Mr. Duxbury, and we shared the money between us." He further said "I have been drinking and have lost a good deal of it," and added that his brother had bought some jewels for a native woman who was living with him, and who had left for Poona the previous night. Walton heard this and stated that it was not true, and that he had neither written the cheques, nor forged the signature, but that his brother Barnwick had both written the cheques and forged the signature, after practising Mr, Duxbury's signature for some days on slips of paper. Prisoner Barnwick afterwards said he had received Rs. 500 of the money for the cheques, and that his brother had received all the other money. Walton said "I have only received Rs. 70;" but he afterwards said "I have received Rs. 200." After this the case was placed before the Commissioner of Police, and on the 27th of last month the prisoners were brought before his Court.

After the examination of several witnesses His Worship committed the prisoners to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH JANUARY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Hindoo named Dajee Dowluttia was charged with having in his possession two steel hisels, of the value of twelve annas, the property of Government.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to receive twenty stripes.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL.—Vitoba Sudoo was charged with attempting to steal a cotton carry, of the value of two rupees, belonging to Ballajee Krisnajee. The evidence of the complainant was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship had no alternative but to convict the prisoner, who was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—6TH JANUARY.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

FALSE CHARGE.—Enos Souz, a carpenter, was charged with stealing one brass cock, of the value of two rupees, belonging to one Rustomjee Cookerjee. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday evening last the cock had been broken. On enquiry being made it was found from the prisoner's house. The prisoner denied having any thing to do with the cock, but admitted that on the evening in question, he being drunk, he took away a box in his room. His Worship in dismissing the case remarked that evidently an old cock was brought up to prove the charge. The prosecutor had misrepresented the matter without a doubt, and His Worship, under the circumstances, ordered the Prosecutor to pay to the defendant five rupees as amends for bringing the false charge against him.

THEFT.—Govind Dowluttia was charged with stealing a piece of wood belonging to Manockjee Dorabjee.

The prisoner was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Sumshoodeen Shaik Ameen, an old offender, was charged with stealing several articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 49, the property of Bella Randall.

From the evidence it appeared that the prosecutrix was robbed of several articles, and she consequently asked her servants about them. They denied having anything to do with them. Information of the robbery was given to the police, and on the prisoner's house being searched, the greater portion of the articles was found therein.

The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive thirty stripes.

GAMBLING.—Ahmed Hoossin and eight othere were charged with being found gaming with dice and money in a common gaming-house situated at Khuddeck.

The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default to suffer a month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—6TH JAN.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, vs. Balkrishna Bhasker.

THE action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,058, being the balance of an account, including interest, due by defendant to plaintiffs. The plaintiffs abandoned the excess with a view to bring the action within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The defendant admitted the debt, but expressed his inability to pay it within a week. His Honor entered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, and told the defendant to pay the same in three months.

INSOLVENT COURT.—JAN. 6.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, COMMISSIONER

Re Khimjee Chapsey and others.

THE insolvents Khimjee Chapsey, Sewjee Ruttonsey, Canjee Bhimsey, and Dhimjee Runmull, were merchants, and had incurred liabilities to the amount of Rs. 1,90,502-15-11. Against this there were assets amounting to good Rs. 6,648-4-3: bad Rs. 5,426-5-9: and doubtful, Rs. 6,713-10-8.

His Lordship said it appeared from the examiner's report that the insolvents had traded recklessly, and had not stopped payment till nearly everything was lost. He would therefore adjourn their discharge for three months.

Re Cursetjee Soraljee.

The insolvent was a clerk. His liabilities were Rs. 13,125-11-2, and his assets Rs. 1,085-15 6. A creditor opposed on the ground that the insolvent had under-estimated his assets.

His Lordship did not think the opposing creditor could prove his statement and, discharged the insolvent.

Re Diago Jao Lisboa.

The liabilities in this insolvency amounted to Rs. 413,951-8, and his assets to (good) Rs. 38,537-3-4, and (bad) Rs. 1,356,376-2-9.

Mr. Farran moved his L

The Shanghai "Evening Express," in noticing the removal, by some Chinese pirates probably, of the light house on the island of Titau, near Amoy, says—"The outrage clearly illustrates the kind of government or rather lack of government there is in China under the present dynasty. Had British energies been devoted to forcing the 'powers that ought to be' to suppress piracy, and the like (this putting the light out, to assist dark deeds being of the number,) instead of forcing the opium trade, we would not now have the frequently recurring piracies, actually "within range" of the guns of our 'brave defenders.' Would that we could retrace (or rather efface) the past, but as we cannot, let experience dearly bought teach us a lesson; a moiety of the assistance we have rendered the ingrates at Pekin would have established a good system of government, and still there would have been as many if not more 'good billets' and 'pickings' than there are now."

The same journal contains the following:—We have again to report one of those outrages upon foreigners and their property that are now unfortunately so frequent. A couple of weeks ago a very valuable horse, the property of a well known gentleman, broke loose through the negligence of the groom and took a gallop on his own account through the neighbouring cotton field; the poor animal was attacked with spears, knives, &c., and so severely injured it is feared to be hereafter valueless; upon representing the matter to the Teepau, this personage promised that not only would he see reparation made, but that such a outrage should not again occur, as the horse (to quote the Teepau's own words) was not doing any injury, only quietly grazing in cotton fields which are at this season unoccupied by aught but weeds. Yesterday, November 27, a valuable racer that cost over 700 Taels, again through the negligence of the groom in his master's absence, got loose, was attacked *by the same* villagers and completely ruined; as the case is before the court we defer particulars, but would call attention to the increase of that misconduct amongst the Chinese whom foreigners are unfortunately obliged to employ, and hope that ere it is too late severe examples will be made of some of the wretches whose carelessness, or worse, involves their victims in such heavy losses and constant annoyances.

KIUKIANG.—I am sorry to have to mention the fact of one of the most important mercantile houses in China, having withdrawn its agency from this port. The Kiukiang community could for some time, in the way of compensation, look forward to the establishment by a large branch of a bank here, which would have proved, it is believed, highly beneficial to the interests of the foreign trade at this port, but unfortunately the scheme does not seem to have come to a satisfactory settlement. I also regret to have to report the steamer Elfin, a cruiser owned by the Chinese Government, having struck on a bank in the Poyang Lake, some 3½ miles below Wu Chang, during a voyage she made thither in October. Although being now in a safe position the Elfin will have it is feared, to lay impeded until the water rises again in the Lake next spring. Navigation in the Poyang Lake is said to be difficult, the more so, it is believed as there do not exist reliable Charts, by means of which such an accident as the Elfin encountered could be prevented.

CHINKIANG.—The late misfortunes of the Imperial arms in Shantung, have to some extent affected the confidence of the merchants here, and the trade in Silk Piece Goods has been particularly dull. Forty packages of Silk Piece Goods are said to have been seized by the Rebels near Tsing Kiang, and the dealers since have naturally desisted from sending any consignments north by the inland route. The stock accumulated during the month is estimated at 500 packages; those destined for the north will most likely be shipped by steamer via Shanghai, and an increase in the exportation may consequently be expected during the current month.

GALE AND SHIPWRECKS.

(From the Daily Telegraph, Dec. 31.)

THE extraordinary alterations of temperature which were felt in the metropolis on Sunday—when the first snow of 1867 fell—and the violent wind which, from Saturday evening till mid-day yesterday, raged at intervals in London, particularly during the early morning, seem to have been coincident with widespread disaster round the coasts of England. On the north-eastern shore the gale began to blow with terrible fury as the evening fell on Sunday, increasing last night to a hurricane; and from this district where so many wrecks occur, at least one ship with all hands is reported lost. At the opposite end of the island, at St. Ives, wreck and terrible loss of life took place, and along the Kentish coast a like destruction was wrought. In London the most remarkable change of weather was on Sunday. During Saturday night the wind was very boisterous, and the rain constant; on Sunday morning there was a remarkable alteration in the temperature, which had risen during the night from 38 deg. to 53 deg. Fahrenheit. At mid-day it became still warmer, but about midnight the wind had chopped from S. W. to N., and the thermometer suddenly fell to 41 deg., and continued to fall till, yesterday morning, early, it registered 6 deg. below freezing. The gale from the north, which brought this rapid change, blew with remarkable power, bearing a thin frozen sleet, and was intensely cold. The boisterousness of the gusts increased toward daybreak, and some snow fell in the forenoon, whitening the suburbs for a time. In the afternoon the wind continued strong, the sky became fair, but the frost seemed to besettled and severe. By areference to the meteorological returns at present recived the gale appears to have been general but its greatest force was felt at Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Valentia, Holyhead Penzance, Plymouth, Weymouth, Yarmouth, Scarborough, and Shields, with much rain and snow. Doubtless when full details come to hand many maritime disasters other than those at present reported will be made known.

From Shields we received the following telegram last night: "A Shields steam-tug has just capsized on Shields bar, and all hands have been drowned. The vessel was buried under a tremendous sea. A fearful hurricane is raging along this coast." A great number of ships are reported as keeping out off this dangerous shore, and probably more wrecks will be heard of yet from this districts. The life brigades at Tynemouth and South Shields and the lifeboat men at the Low-light were on service for any emergency on Sunday. On the previous night a screw steamer got into collision with a brig off the port; the brig was sunk with all hands. A brig, named the Jennie, of Whitby, was ashore on the Whitburn rocks, Sunderland, and was expected to become a wreck; the crew were saved. Yesterday at Great Yarmouth the barometer fell 2½ inches, and the gale was tremendous, with snow and hail. There was considerable injury to shipping, and vessels were brought in with sails torn, masts broken, and bulwarks washed away; many losses were expected. But some of the most disastrous wrecks yet reported took place farther south on the Goodwin Sands. On the south-eastern end of this fatal shoal the Lena, brig (Reed, master), of Liverpool, from Galatz for Hull, was wrecked on Saturday night. The ship struck at nine o'clock p.m. The wind was then blowing heavily from S.S.W., with a mountainous sea. The vessel being stem on the waves made a clean breach over her, so strongly that the crew were forced to take to the foremast for refuge. Flare-up lights were shown as well as the distressed men could contrive them, but these were soon put out by the wind and rain. About eleven o'clock the ship began to break up, and in due course the foremast to which the men were clinging went by the board. Five of the poor fellows were never seen again by the four men who were ultimately saved. These four drifted away to sea, clinging on to a portion of the wreckage of the mast, the waves continually breaking over them. But they held on thus till six o'clock in the morning, when a pilot cutter beating up came on their track, and although a great sea was running its launched boat and saved the four men. At the time they were taken off the wreckage they were sixteen miles from where the vessel was lost. They were landed at Deal about noon yesterday in a pitiable condition. The captain had five ribs broken, and his right hand badly injured, and, but for the chief officer getting hold of him and pulling him on the wreckage, he must have perished. The rest of the survivors were cut and bruised, and in a sad condition, having their nails completely torn off their fingers from clinging to the wreck. The lightship saw the flares of the Lena, and discharged rockets for the lifeboat to come out. Those from Kingsdown and Walmer-road were both launched, but before they reached the sands the flares had disappeared and nothing could be seen of the ill-fated vessel. The Kingsdown boat succeeded in getting into Ramsgate. The Walmer-road boat was less fortunate. After beating up to windward, when abreast of Deal Pier, a squall struck her and capsized her; the crew were all struggling in the water, and the boat appeared to remain bottom up for about five minutes, when she righted, the sail still set; she again turned over, and again righted, when the sail being loosened she remained upright. A number of boats launched to the rescue, and happily succeeded in saving all the crew. At daybreak yesterday large American vessel was seen from Ramsgate on the North Sands Head in distress. She had to cut away her fore and main masts, and was ultimately towed off by a London steamtug. A large ship was also seen ot slip her anchor and go behind the Goodwins attended by a lugger. At half-past seven o'clock a.m. on Sunday guns were heard from the "Gull" light-ship, signifying that the aid of the crew of the lifeboat Bradford was required. These quickly responded to the call, under the direction of Isaac Jarman, coxswain. The lifeboat proceeded to the Goodwin, where the crew found a wreck lying on her broadside, and the crew, who had abandoned their vessel, walking on the ill-omened sands, it being low tide. At the time the boat approached the unfortunate men were preparing a raft of spars in readiness for the flow of tide to reach the shore. The crew proceeded to the assistance of the sailors, and after inspecting the wreck and saving a number of articles, they returned to Ramsgate. On their way they fell in with the two Broadstairs lifeboats in company with a London tug. The shipwrecked vessel proved to be the Amor, of Elsfleth, Heine master. She was on her first voyage, and laden with coals from the North to Genoa. The crew report that prior to the arrival of the lifeboat two smacks passed, but were unable to render assistance in consequence of the strong wind and heavy sea. All the crew were safely landed in the Royal Harbour and conveyed to the Sailors' Home. The Van Cook lifeboat was launched from Northend, Deal, in order to render assistance, but shortly after leaving the station capsized, and one of her crew was lost, while three others were much injured. A lugger immediately put off, and, after rescuing the crew, towed the lifeboat back to her station. Much damage has been done at Margate by the storm. Many fishing smacks and other crafts were destroyed. The jetty was injured in several places, and a considerable building on the shore was blown down; some iron railings and stonework a foot thick were displaced by the force of the waves. A telegram was received last night from St. Ives stating that the storm was fearful there, and that a ship was on the bar. The lifeboat of the Royal National Institution had been trying to save the distressed sailors during four hours, and the lifeboat's crew had been changed four times. Two men had at length been rescued, but, unhappily, five others had already perished. Higher up on the western coast at Holyhead the violence of the gale exceeded that of any storm that has visited the same place since the great tempest on the 3rd December, 1363—exactly four years ago this day—when thirteen vessels were stranded and forty-eight lives lost at that port. The Irish mail boats had to be delayed. On Sunday night, about nine p.m., signals of distress shown by the Lydia Williams were noticed from shore, and great excitement was caused, which was intensified when, through the darkness loud and heart-rending shrieks and cries could be distinctly heard. She was a fine, full-rigged vessel, 1,175 tons register, and had sailed from Liverpool for San Francisco on Friday. She had run for shelter near Salt Island, and having parted both her cables, was drifting on the sands and rocks. She had a crew of thirty men, and bore four passeners. The Lifeboat was got out without moment's delay; volunteers came forward, and amid great enthusiasm Captain Rowland, who is 76 years of age, and has been famous for his deeds in saving life for the last quarter of a century, took the command. Amid deafening cheers the boat put off into the darkness, on a terrific sea. All the crew and passengers were saved, 34 lives, and the lifeboat again and again went to and returned from the wreck, till all were safe on shore. On board the vessel were two French farmers in charge of a valuable collection of finely-bred sheep and other ruminating animals, which were sent by the Emperor Napoleon as a present to Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands. One of the bulls was valued at £300, and his carcase was washed ashore during the day. The vessel will probably become a total wreck. After the service just mentioned the lifeboat was called upon to go to the French ship Bayadere, which had dragged her anchor, and gone on to the "backing" of the old harbour. The crew of fourteen were saved, but the ship will be lost. She was bound for Africa. No sooner had this service been performed than once again the boat was required to assist the Scotland which, endeavouring to make the harbour, had drifted on to the backing. One boy had died from cold, and been washed away. When the ship struck four men went up into the rigging, but were ultimately all rescued by the bravery of some workmen, who volunteered for the dangerous service. At Liverpool the fierceness of the gale wrought much damage in the town, but more serious disasters on the water. The ship Guardian Angel, which sailed from that port for New York, was driven on the rocks at Penmaur, near Abergyle, and totally wrecked. Seven of the crew lashed themselves to a raft, and were washed ashore thus; one of them was so exhausted that he is not likely to recover. Many other ships in the port were damaged in various ways by the storm and great injury resulted. The above are some of the principal maritime casualties, selected from very many that were reported from all parts of the coast up to last night. The gale has been a very destructive one and was still raging with unabated fury at many points when the latest intelligence was despatched.

The following observations, taken at Southgate during the extraordinary weather of the past few days, are contributed by a correspondent:—

"November 29, 9 a.m.—Bar. 30.23, ther, 29 deg.; weather cloudy. Nov. 30, 9 a.m.—Bar. 29.99, ther. 28 deg.; weather cloudy; rain after 3 p.m. December 1, 9 a.m.—Bar. 29.27, ther. 53 deg.; weather, gale, rainy; the barometer fell to 28.80, its lowest point, at 7.30 p.m.; at mid-day the temperature was 54 deg., at 11 p.m. 41 deg.; the wind began to shift from SW towards N in the evening. Dec. 2, 9 a.m.—Bar. 29.44, ther 26 deg.; weather cloudy; occasional sunshine; some snow fell in the early morning. It will be seen from these observations that the barometer fell 1.43 inch in less than sixty hours, and 1 inch in about thirty hours; and the thermometer, after a considerable rise, fell 28 deg. in about 20 hours. A heavy gale blew early on the morning, Dec. 2. The barometer is about 100 feet above mean sea level. The storm appears to havejbeen of the nature of a cyclone.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NORWICH, MONDAY NIGHT.

The temperature here has become intensely cold, and snow has fallen. The Great Eastern Railway has been washed away by floods near Lowestoft.

HOW AND WHEN TO TRAVEL IN "THE STATES."

(From a Special Correspondent of the Spectator.)

THE British tourist has been plentiful in this latitude during the past month. Indeed, along the margin of the August page of almanacks "in usum Yankium" might safely be printed, "Expect many Britishers about this time." I suppose that the adjournment of Parliament has something to do with the choice of the time for these periodical and increasing visitations, although no "American," unless he were of the class politician, or the other yet lower class, lobby agent, would be more considerate of a session of Congress in deciding such a question than of a meeting of the nearest debating society. With you, political and social life seem to be strongly knit together; with us, the degree of their severance can hardly be overe-stimated.

It is unfortunate for our British friends, and unfortunate for us, that they should choose this time of year for their visits. It is just the time at which they should not come, that is, if they wish to see to advantage what only in this country is worth seeing—the scenery and the people. There is hardly a public building in the land, the sight of which will repay ten minutes' walk; and of those that are an offence to the eyes there is enough, if they were properly ruined, to rebuild Babylon. Historical associations, which dignify much architectural ugliness in Europe, are here almost altogether lacking. There were houses, public and private, which, if they still existed, we, or some of us, should look upon with veneration; but they were built of such perishable stuff, and they stood so much in the way of the commercial and social prosperity which sprang from events which took place within their walls, that hardly a generation had disappeared after the occurrence of those events before these nests of liberty were borne off in ruins upon the current. As to works of art, libraries, institutions of learning, parks, and beautiful private residences, surely no one can come here to look for them, any more than he would go into the wilderness to find a man clothed in soft raiment. Of our institutions, concrete, only some common schools and a few factories are worthy of attention, as peculiar in form and in their mode of working. There remain, therefore, but Nature, our institutions in the abstract, and our people; and the last two, interdependent, the former evolved from the latter, and each informed by the other, are, to the thoughtful observer, one. Now, as to Nature, she is here in August and September in one of her last attractive garbs. Our autumn is sumptuous; but autumn here does not begin until October. We have in August, and even in September, our firecest heat, and as I write now, sitting perforce with windows open, and without a coat, I am, as Miss Carolina Wilhemina Skeggs on a similar occasion eloquently remarked, "all in a muck of sweat." To travel here in August and September by rail is to swelter in huge, hot wooden caverns over dusty roads, sitting in are filled with warm powder so fine that it penetrates your very pores. These, too, are the months when the mosquito reigns, that dreadful insect which comes in swarms of untold numbers, filling the air with the sound of its tiny trumpet, and maddening you by biting not only your face and neck, but by selecting, for their tenderness, the hollow of your foot, the creases of your knuckles, and the quick of your nails. They cost you sleepless nights, unless you oppress yourself with netting; and you see and feel the effects of their bites sometimes for weeks. I wonder that sceptics have never based an argument against the possibility of an omnipotent, omniscient, and purely benevolent Creator upon the co-existence of this minute creature of man. The mosquito is not only bred in the shrubbery about houses, but is produced in countless myriads in woods and marshes and in vast solitudes, where it has swarmed year after year for ages, and tasted no drop of blood. Yet it is furnished with a proboscis and an elaborate apparatus for sucking blood, and with a poison of marvellous malignity which it injects to thin the blood, that it may be drawn easily through the proboscis. The blood that a million of these minute creatures would draw from a man would be as nothing; the bite of one is torment, and not only is it torment to him, but death to the insect. And yet the mosquito which would have lived its little life, as its progenitors had lived theirs, not only guiltless but ignorant of blood, the moment a victim appears uses the aparatus so delicately contrived to inflict pain and ensure self destruction, and bites and dies. I confess that the formation of this multitudinous little insect with the capacity of giving pain, which is incidental neither to its defence nor its nutrition, is to me one of the most inscrutable facts in nature. Be this as it may, the mosquito is one of the greatest drawbacks to the enjoyment of life here in warm weather, even to us "natives;" and the British traveller chooses the time when he is most numerous and annoying. This, too, is the time when our flowers are gone, our fields generally parched, and the very foliage of our trees is dim with dust and drought. Our people are generally at this time almost inaccessible to strangers. They flee from the cities; and as we have not in any great degree that rich country life of the cultivated classes which is so marked and fine a feature of English society, they are most of them at country boarding houses, at farm houses, or at watering-place hotels, cooped up in either case in very strained quarters; living in either a comfortless and exceptional life, and in the latter one of feeding, frivolity, and social excitement without social enjoyment. Entertainment of friends is difficult under such circumstances, except among that very small number of cultivated people who keep up both a city and a country establishment, or who live altogether in the country. In these months society in cities for social purposes does not exist, and all who can do so remain in the country through October, which is the most beautiful and enjoyable month of our year. Indeed, "society" does not begin in town until December, about the holidays, and it ends with the Tuesday before Lent, at 11 hours and 59 minutes p.m. Within that period we crowd not only all our social gaiety, including our very opera and concert-going, but the little real unpretentious sociable enjoyment left to us by advancing luxury and fashion. That is the time in which to find "Americans" comfortably at home, and ready to entertain strangers; and unless we are seen at home we are not seen with advantage, either to ourselves or to those who really wish to find out what we are.

The traveller, then, who wishes to see the country, and also the people which has been formed here during the toils and trials of two centuries and a quarter, should so contrive his trip as to arrive here about the middle of September, and to remain four months. He cannot attain his object in a shorter period, and not well at any other. The first six weeks or two months he can give to the country, and during that time he can comfortably "do" the Hudson, Niagara, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, the White Mountains, Lake Chaplain, and the other principal points in New England and the Middle States, and even Washington, and something of Virginia and Maryland, where are the Natural Bridge and Harper's Ferry. If he would see the great western lakes and prairies, not to say the Rocky Mountains, and shoot a buffalo, of course he must take longer, perhaps. For it is somewhat marvellous to us, the rapidity with which the British traveller gets through his work, although we have the credit of being rather a fast people. I remember an English woman telling me about her arrival and her journeyings, and then going on to speak of travel in Europe, saying that such and such things could hardly be well seen "at the rate at which you Americans get over the ground." I fear that I must have been guilty of the impoliteness of looking hard at her when she said this, for she blushed and smiled, and exclaimed with charming frankness, "Well, it's pretty well of me to say that, after telling you all that we've been doing in such a time!" The rest of the four months should be given to society, and it will enable the traveller to see that of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington (a few good letters of introduction being, of course, presumed), and to spend a quiet week or so in some pleasant New England village, without which no man can really understand what Yankees are, and how they came to be. I remember also telling an English gentleman that it was necessary for him to stop here past October if he wished to see "American" society, and his reason for not stopping was given in one hunting. But if a man is not willing to give up for one season a few rides after fox and hounds that he may truly know the people whom he has come across the Atlantic to see, far be it from me to trouble him with my advice, not to say my persuasion.

One word more, and upon a matter of some importance. The British traveller who would pass his time here with comfort to himself and those whom he visits, and who would not shut himself out from many of the best sources of information, and even subject himself to some hoaxing and perhaps some rebuffs, should, *as far as he seeks intercourse with people here*, leave behind him all memory of what would be their and his relative social positions at home. If he keeps himself to himself nobody will take the least offence; but if he asks another man for his acquaintance and his company, it must be on the footing of absolute equality. We are anything but social democrats here, and therefore, having no defined ranks, are very exclusive; but when we do meet we meet as equals, and we exact the same of the stranger within our gates. So if you, being the Duke of Omnium, make a Yankee s acquaintance, treat him exactly as if he were Duke of Gatherum, of the same creation as yours, an equal rent-roll, and no less parliamentary influence. Or, better, if you can grasp the idea treat him just as if you were only one man and he were only another. Listen to every decent person who chooses to talk to you; speak freely to any person; talk, with the conductors; you will learn much in this way. Few persons will address you first, but every one to the manner born will be glad to talk with you, and tell you all that he thinks will interest you. And if you are conversing with a friend in a very public place, a hotel porch or the deck of a steamboat for instance, and an unreserved bystander puts in his oar, don't turn to him and say, as a British acquaintance of mine did, "I was not speaking to you." Don't, on your first call upon a man, because you dislike his library (as I should), it being filled with pirated reprints, tell him that his books are "cheap and nasty," and then be surprised that he does not seem pleased with that sort of thing. Mrs. Quickly don't like to be called a woman in her own house. Don't chaff Yankees who are in inferior positions, and above all don't do it in a highly gentlemanly style. That may do with cabmen and barmaids at home; here it gives offence, and may make you trouble. You can stop to dinner in your morning dress, if you are asked off hand, and in an informal way; but don't suppose, therefore, that that you can go to a dinner-party or to meet ladies of an evening in your shooting coat, as a sprig of nobility did in one case that I know of, and wondered that the ladies treated him with such indifference. Be careful about drawing conclusions as to the culture and social position of men from their occupation. Your English habits may sadly mislead you upon this point. You will be civil, of course, to every one whose company you seek; self-interest teaches that; but you may be betrayed into a lack of consideration for a man who represents as many generations of gentlemen as you do, although he does not presume upon it, and who would as soon snub a duke as a dustman. Don't *use* your new acquaintances, and then fling them away. Englishmen frequently, very frequently, as I know and hear from friends, come here, present letters, receive such attention as we can give, pass much time in our houses, and then part from us without the expression of a wish that we shall meet again. A gentleman of wealth and high social position told me the other day that two Englishmen, both gentlemen and one a man of rank, who brought him letters and stopped at his house some days, parted from him without even giving him their address. This is strange and offensive to us. And yet I know it cannot be meant so, in all cases at least; for the like has happened to me with men who were not only thorough-bred gentlemen, but thorough good fellows, as so many are among our British visitors; and they are they who will not take offence at these rough hints from

A YANKEE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 24th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £300,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

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The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order
OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers —MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

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4	do.	1/10 7/8 "
3	do.	1/10 13/16 "
2	do.	1/10 3/4 "
1	do.	1/10 11/16 "
On demand		1/10 5/8 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

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EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd December 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

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EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
4	do.	... at 1s. 10¾d. "
3	do.	... at 1s. 10¾d. "
2	do.	... at 1s. 10¾d. "
1	do.	... at 1s. 10 3/8d. "
On demand		... at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		... at 1s. 10 7/8d. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 10 1/8d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,
Bombay, 6th December 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above		2/0	1s. 10¾d. per Rupee.
"	4	do.	..... 1s. 10 3/4d. "
"	3	do.	..... 1s. 10 11/16d. "
"	2	do.	..... 1s. 10 5/8d. "
"	1	do.	..... 1s. 10 9/16d. "
On demand			..... 1s. 10 1/2d. "
On Scotland		do.	...
On Ireland		do.	...

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. ... 1s. 10 7/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent.
6	do.	...	5 "
3	do.	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charges on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th January 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at			1s. 11d. per Rupee.
4	do.	...	...at 1s. 10¾d. "
3	do.	...	...at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
2	do.	...	...at 1s. 10¾d. "
1	do.	...	...at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)		...	...at 1s. 10¾d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 24th December, 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A No. 4 SODA WATER MACHINE, and one BOTTLING MACHINE, by J. Taylor & Sons, together with Corks, Wire, Sulphuric Acid, Bottles, &c., complete all new. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A First-Class Solid Mahogany Square Semi-grand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard. Nearly new. Price Rs. 600—Cash. To be seen at Dr. Nicolson's Bungalow, Marine Lines, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*

THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.
Rate of Subscription in Bombay.....Rs. 10½ a year.
——— to Outstations residents „ 14½ „
☞ Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate.
Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Best Blister Steel.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes.
Oils, and Paints.
Fresh Portland Cement.

Presently discharging from Ships "Sattara," "Glytie," "Nelson" and "Hellen Scott," Hardware of all descriptions.

Daily expected per "Ann Melhuish" a shipment of No. 22 Gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron, and per "City of Paris" from Glasgow a quantity of Cast Iron Pipes 2, 3½, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter.

Up country orders attended to with care and despatch. Estimate given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 22 Marine Street, 25th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, At the GODOWNS of the undersigned, a small quantity of BEST SILK-DRESSED ADELAIDE Flour, just received ex "Levanter." RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—At Ellichpoor, two large Pucka built Houses, one on the Chiekuldal Hills, the other situated at Ellichpoor, both with extensive grounds, and both well let. Apply to FORBES & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pinte, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND Recently arrived. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen Pints at Rs. 3½ per dozen in fine bright condition. Apply to the LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 1st November, 1867.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.
Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Dor. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c.—For sale.

Dunville's V. R. Irish Whiskey	Rs. 16 per Doz.
Otard, Dupuy's fine Cognac.....	„ 24 „
Hungarian Wines Voslauer and Goldeck.	„ 18 & Rs. 23
Still Hocks from H. Hunter and Son ...	„ 25 to Rs. 42
Clarets fine	„ 20 to Rs. 35

Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, from Messrs. BRANDEN